

Dr. Omer's Dispach

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1906.

How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

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What's gone and what's past should be past grief.
—Shakespeare.

Richmond and the Railroads.

Councilman Morton's resolution, calling on the city government to memorialize the Corporation Commission as a means to compel the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to give the community proper service, is a good step towards forcing that railroad to do its duty.

No railroad in the South, and few in the world, has made more money than the Atlantic Coast Line. It has piled up, and is still accumulating, enormous fortunes for the original stockholders, and to-day its stock is worth approximately one thousand dollars a share when compared pro rata with the selling price of fifteen years ago. But there has been no commensurate reduction in rates or improvement in service.

For eight years the morning papers and other Richmond interests affected by poorly arranged and more indifferently maintained schedules, have been at the mercy of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which has utterly failed to keep its schedules and to make possible prompt and regular northern connections.

Freight service is of even more importance than mail or passenger service, and the Atlantic Coast Line has been equally regardless of public right in this particular. In the investigation now being held by the Corporation Commission a number of facts that concern the dealings of the railroads with the people will be brought out and from these facts let us hope the Corporation Commission will establish its right to compel the rich and selfish railroads to give some adequate service for the heavy taxes they levy. And no railroad has earned more or done less for the community dependent on it than that same Atlantic Coast Line.

Our State Hospitals.

Some of those who have followed closely the investigation at Williamsburg have already reached the following conclusions:

That the appropriations for State hospitals are not sufficiently large to meet the demands.

That the officers and attendants are underpaid. It is said that their average pay is 25 per cent. less than in any other State.

That simple, healthful occupation should be provided for patients who are able to work, and that for this purpose each hospital should have some sort of a factory.

That each hospital should have an attractive amusement hall for use of patients during bad weather.

That there should be night attendants in every ward, every night, and all the night.

Our State hospitals are not penal institutions. Men and women are sent there not because they have broken the laws, but because they are afflicted. They are sent there to be treated for disease, and they should have the most humane and scientific treatment, with the end always in view of restoring them, if possible, to health and sanity. If they are hopelessly insane, their condition is so much the more pitiable and deserves so much the more tender consideration. The State has done nobly by her hospitals for the insane, but she has not yet done enough. She must not stint them. The extra money now required to make them complete and thoroughly efficient could not be better expended.

No matter how this tedious investigation may end; no matter what may be the findings of the committee which has so patiently and heroically conducted the examinations; no matter who may be reprimanded and who exonerated, it is to be hoped that the net result will be that the General Assembly will increase the appropriations to all the hospitals, and so provide the means for betterments and reforms which the investigation at Williamsburg has shown to be necessary to the successful management of these humane institutions and to the care and comfort of the inmates.

Mr. Bryan in the Saddle.

The most interesting political announcement of the year is that Mr. William Jennings Bryan has declared his intention to make an effort to rescue the Democratic party from the Socialism of Hearst and lead it back into the paths of true Democracy. It is said that Mr. Bryan has written a letter to a personal friend in which he says that, "It is time to call a halt on Socialism in the United States; the movement is going too far."

When Mr. Bryan was nominee of the

Democratic party for the presidency in 1896, when he went up and down the country preaching doctrines that were Populist in their tendency; when Mr. Bryan went so far as to make terms with the Populist party and to form an Alliance between Democracy and Populism, there were those who predicted that the movement thus begun would, if carried to its logical conclusion, result in socialism. The Times-Dispatch has no disposition to rake up old issues, but these facts are necessarily recalled in connection with the statement now attributed to Mr. Bryan. If Mr. Bryan is correctly quoted, he himself now realizes the truthfulness and force of the saying that it written, that revolutions never go backward. The socialist movement begun in 1896 is running its course.

The Democratic party is always strongest in its integrity, strongest when it stands on a platform of its old-time principles, true and tried, when it makes no compromise with political organizations whose doctrines are out of harmony with its own. Under imaginable circumstances the Democratic party might elect its candidates by compromising its principles and making common cause with alien organizations. But any such temporary success would not be victory, but defeat for Democracy. Better by far that the party should continue indefinitely in the minority as the protector and preserver of Democracy than that it should secure momentary success at the expense of its principles.

Mr. Bryan has seen a new light. No matter what he said or thought ten years ago, he now understands that Democracy and Socialism are necessarily and diametrically opposing forces. If Mr. Bryan can gather up the remnant of true Democracy that yet remains and organize it for a gallant fight against Republicanism and Socialism, he will render his fellow-citizens signal and invaluable service.

Drinking and Drunkenness.

In commenting on statistics recently published in these columns relating to drink traffic, The Roanoke Times says: "Deductions from these two reports are somewhat difficult. The one tends to show that the cause of temperance is increasing, and that year by year the temperance forces are forcing the traffic out of the land, while the other shows that each year there is more malt and spirituous liquors manufactured, unless the prohibitionists be a demand."

It does not follow because there has been an increase in the quantity of liquor manufactured and consumed that there has been a corresponding increase in drunkenness, unless the prohibitionists be right in the claim that every man who takes a drink of alcoholic spirits is more or less drunk. In point of fact the cause of temperance has made great progress within the past twenty-five years. The number of total abstainers may not have increased as largely as could be desired, but the number of men who are able to control their appetites has increased enormously. Drunkenness is no longer tolerated either in polite society or in business. The man who goes into the social circle in a state of maudlin drunkenness disgraces himself, and as for the business world competition is now so acute that the man who keeps his brain clouded with intoxicants has little chance to succeed. The successful businessman, the successful man in any profession, trade or industry, must keep his wits about him in this day of progress, or progress will run over and crush him.

Not only so, but no successful business concern can afford to employ men who drink to excess. That is one reason, by the way, why women have gained such a foothold in the business world. The world is finding less and less use for drunkards and men who are dependent on their daily toil for a livelihood are compelled to be sober.

A Neighbor's Birthday.

Our esteemed afternoon contemporary, the Richmond Evening Journal, of Virginia, celebrated its first birthday anniversary yesterday by issuing an edition of forty-four pages. The paper is a first-rate compendium of Richmond progress. It is a sort of photograph of the trade and industry of this progressive city, and is a splendid advertisement of Richmond as well as of The Evening Journal. Nobody but a newspaper man knows what it means to compile and print such an edition as this of a daily newspaper, and that a newspaper with only one year's experience should have been able to accomplish the difficult task and appear on the streets at the usual hour of publication is a tribute, no less to the organization and mechanical equipment of our contemporary than to the ability of its management and editorial force than to its pluck and enterprise.

But our vigorous young neighbor had already established its reputation for pluck and enterprise, and this is no spasm, but a fair expression of its character and forces. The Times-Dispatch offers its hearty congratulations and wishes for The Richmond Evening Journal many happy returns of the glad anniversary.

Side Signs for Street Cars.

The Times-Dispatch has noted with pleasure the resolution introduced into the Council by Mr. Umlauf and passed by that body, requesting the local traction company to "place suitable signs on each side of their cars, designating the route or destination of same."

The need for such signs was urged in this paper some weeks ago. It was then pointed out that under the present system of markings it is impossible to distinguish between cars without getting an end-view, which could often be obtained only at the expense of a hard split of half a block or so. It appeared to The Times-Dispatch that this was rather an unnecessary inconvenience to the patrons of the car lines, and one very easily sus-

ceptible of correction, and the Council has promptly adopted the same view. Now let the Board of Aldermen concur and the traction company install the new signs with the least possible delay.

A Sunday "sacred concert," which turned out to be just as close to the real vaudeville shows as performances in New York which go by that name, was given at Electric Park yesterday afternoon and again last night. It was at sacred as the performers who gave vaudeville all the week could make it. Although the band did help by giving operatic selections.—Baltimore Sun.

Cut it out. The term "sacred concert" is a wretched pretense, and smells of hypocrisy. Call it Sunday concert. There is no harm, per se, in a Sunday concert; there is always more or less of harm in sham.

Since the ordinance for better health had to be sacrificed to minor considerations, it seems rather a pity that the number of dissenting councilmen failed to reach the mystic figure 21.

After reading the little missive of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds, Mr. Roosevelt aren't you ready to confess that a muck-rake may occasionally have its uses?

In view of these packing-house revelations, the old adage regarding the peck of dirt seems to contain a conspicuous understatement.

The one thing that emerges from this stockyards controversy with anything like a personal triumph is man's digestive apparatus.

W. J. Bryan, in the role of party rescuer from the will-o'-the-wisp of socialism, is distinctly interesting.

It would be interesting to have an expert chemist analyze a can of Chicago's superb sausage.

If thinned meat and you had never met You had been spared this mad regret.

Going down—the Elevator Trust.

Paid for City Light.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
Sir,—In this morning's article on St. Andrew's Social City, your reporter misunderstood Mr. Sharman to have said that the boys of our social city had paid for many of the lamps. It is not so. The lamps were broken, even by outside boys, in our wards, until a right spirit stopped vandalism. This would be a hard and long contract, as our boys are scattered over all of Richmond and Manchester, and to include them all, our wards cover both cities.

The truth is, the city purchased in the alley for \$100,000 a gymnasium, a street lamp which outsiders smashed that day, and the next day, upon being repaired by the city, smashed it again. An ordinance offering a reward for the conviction of the parties if the lamp was troubled again; also to pay from their own treasury for damages done. Mr. Sharman being in Washington to-day asked me to make this statement.

Yours very truly,
W. J. LITTLE, Treasurer.

St. Andrew's School, Richmond, Va., June 4, 1906.

Brief Business Items.

A Springfield, Ohio, concern has introduced a motor sleigh, which they claim has carried 25 people 10 miles an hour through snow.

In 1900 there were 100 concerns in the United States manufacturing automobiles, with an investment of \$5,000,000. In 1905 about \$40,000,000 was the investment in plants.

The Pittsburgh-Gazette states on Russia has been established between Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, and Teheran, the capital of Persia, along a high-way constructed by Russian engineers.

Russia has just taken delivery of the hundredth of her new war automobiles ordered from a French concern. A Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun is mounted on a rear turret, and the gunners are screened and look through loopholes.

Two steel rails are carried, which can be quickly unshipped and placed over a ditch.

Sir Lawrence Jennings, chief justice of Bombay, has become president of the Motor Union of Western India. In July, 1904, motor cars were few in number there. Now, in the president's words, "pleasure cars are to be numbered by the hundreds; the automobile in commerce has made its appearance, and it may be that the future will see the establishment in Bombay of motor industries."

Smoke to Save Trees From Frost.

Vice-Counsel Risdorf writes that the Experimental Gardening Association, Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen, has made some trials with "fog machines" against frost, which in the present season is frequently very injurious. In April nearly all the trees in the orchard were in full bloom. In expectation of night frost an experiment was made by fumigation with naphthalene. It was a success, and the trees were soon enveloped in dense smoke, but it was a very expensive proceeding, seven flames having consumed 50 kilograms of naphthalene in one hour. To develop all the trees in smoke 250 kilograms would have been barely sufficient. A new preparation of the chemical manufacture at Ploersheim that was tried on April 30th gave a better effect. The production of a comparatively large volume of dense smoke during one hour required only 2 kilograms. These experiments are being continued.

The Little Lawyer Man.

It was a little lawyer man
Who softly blushed as he began
His poor, dear husband's will to scan.

He smiled while thinking of his fee,
Then said to her, so tenderly,
"You have a nice, fat legacy."

And when next day, he lay in bed
With bandages upon his head,
He wondered what on earth he said.

—Green Bag.

"Did you say that she is a professional nurse?" "I think so. Anyway, she's going to marry him just as soon as he can sit up."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

positively beneficial, deliciously fragrant, gives perfect satisfaction. Ask your dentist.

"Buy" complained Mrs. Nurlich, "them habits of your father's makes me sick. He's been smoking his pipe in the parlor."

"Oh, that's all right," interrupted Nurlich, "there won't be no more of that. I spoke to Pop."

"I wish that the old man you speak to him," he don't mind you."

"I know, but I told him if he didn't quit, I'd put the matter on to him."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

One Thing Only.

Naylor: "Strange you can't tell what's wrong with your father. Didn't you have a consultation?"

Young Richley: "Yes, four specialists consulted on the case."

Naylor: "And didn't they agree upon anything?"

Young Richley: "Yes, they appear to have agreed upon one thing; that was, to make their bills as high as possible."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

That Scared Him.

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Rhymes for To-Day

Convincing Reasons.
WE HAD drafted our bill, with pride,
And its meaning was plain and fair;
That the town's good health was sapped by stealth
Through a simple lack of care;
And our bill made that right
By providing thus and so—
But we had some foes, and they argued
And politely voted no.

"I think a lot of the bill," says one,
"I would do the best of deeds."
"Would save our lives by two and five,
It's just what the city needs."
But I don't like the man who started this,
And I won't vote under his sign,
'Cause one of the friends of some friends
Of his

Was rude to some friends of mine."

So he made it good and plain
Just why he voted no,
And as he had planned your understanding,
He laid that measure low.
And we drew another aside
And said: "By day and by night,
The deaths we have died are but homicide,
And you could have made that right!"

"Oh, the bill I think is a perch," says he,
"And 'twould fix our city right."
But I can't stand for the Mister Man
Who is leading this fight,
I don't like the color of his eyes," says he.

"And the clothes he likes to wear,
And I don't like the way that he says his say,
Nor the way he parts his hair."

(Thus he made it good and plain, etc.)
And we asked one more just this:
"The dead are the city's shame,
And the deaths they have died are but homicide,
And whose shall we call the blame?"

"Oh, the death rate's near the worst," says he,
"And your bill would have made it best,
But I don't like the pen that it's wrote
—with men."

"And I don't like the way it's expressed,
They're dying all around like flies," says he.

"And that's pretty bad, I think—
But never will vote for a bill that's wrote
With Tompkins' Blue Black Ink."

So the blame and the shame weren't ours
Who led in the city's fight—
And hark ye, my men, we will fight it
—out again.

And again till we make it right,
Oh, well, if the fate-god's blind,
Oh, well, if he's hard to please—
But he surely hasn't willed that our graves be filled.

For any such reasons as these:
"Oh, I don't like the cut of his jib," say they,
"Nor the way he speaks his mind,
And I don't like his jokes nor the smokes
he smokes—"

And he parts his hair behind!
And I don't like the way he treats my friends—
He talks kind of rough, my men,
And I never would vote for a bill that's wrote
With a Simpkins' Fountain Pen."

H. S. R.

Merely Joking.

Very Likely.—"What do you Eskimos wear when at home?" "Eskimoes, I presume."—Houston Chronicle.

A Difference.—Wigg: "Do you believe that every man has his price?" Wagg: "No; lots of men give themselves away."—Philadelphia Record.

Convincing.—"Have you had any experience as chauffeur?" "Well, I can show you the receipts for the fines I have paid."—Woman's Home Companion.

Her Meals Only.—Bacon: "You say your wife does her own cooking?" Egbert: "Yes, she does her own, I make my meals at the club."—Yonkers Statesman.

Appropriate.—"De Riter hasn't been very successful with his new paper, has he?" "No; I think he ought to change the name of it; ought to call it 'Advice.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Used To It.—"Yes, we camped eight weeks in the wilds. Nothing to eat but fresh game." "Fresh game! Delightful, eh?" "Oh, so so. A fellow that's used to beef can't help missing the formaldehyde."—Houston Chronicle.

Which?—Maud: "Yes, Jack is sentimental and Tom is practical." Belle: "And which do you like better?" Maud: "Well, I'll let you guess. You see, Jack thinks I look sweet enough to eat, and then he says 'guzzle.'" "Well, Tom thinks I look hungry enough to eat, and then he takes me out."—Boston Transcript.

MR. BROOKS TELLS OF COAL INCIDENT

(Continued From First Page.)

supplied during Dr. Moncreux's administration and added that the patients would be served with "hash" to-morrow morning for breakfast.

Dr. Southall, second assistant physician, testified that of the four old soldiers recently brought there only one is insane, the others being detards.

The Proceedings.

The twenty-fourth day's session was called to order at 10:30 o'clock. Monday had been spent in a careful and thorough examination of the hospital and farm by the committee.

It was the opinion of those members of the committee who made the inspection that the buildings and grounds were in excellent condition.

Mr. M. O. Brooks, manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, was called to the stand. He had furnished coal to the hospital for two years (1904-1905) and 1905-1906.

Mr. Brooks said that Clowes and Foster approached him asking him to bid for the coal contract.

The witness told in detail the circumstances surrounding the coal strike and the incidents that led up to his contract with the hospital.

In answer to a question regarding his transaction in coal with Mr. E. H. Clowes, Mr. Brooks said the affair took place in November 1904, and not in 1903, as he had previously stated. The significance of this is that Brooks did not secure a contract after 1904, but that the award went to the New River Coal.

MR. BROOKS ASKED PERMISSION OF THE COMMITTEE NOT TO DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF OTHERS WHO HAD RECEIVED FREE COAL, AS THEY HAD EXPRESSED A DESIRE NOT TO BE DRAWN INTO THE MATTER. MR. BROOKS WAS ALLOWED TO HOLD BACK ALL RECEIPTS EXCEPT THE CHARGES RECEIVED.

Q. WHAT CHARGES DID YOU MAKE MR. CLOWES FOR HIS COAL?

A. HE PAID ME ONLY WHAT IT COST TO HAUL THE COAL.

Mr. Brooks introduced the receipted bill of Cottrell & Son, showing that he had paid for hauling the coal, which, he said, was given to him.

The witness said Mr. D. A. Neale, manager of the Kanawha Coal Company, gave him the car of coal which he gave to seven persons. He said he declined to give the names of the seven persons because they were unwilling to be named.

Do not think I am deceiving them, but there has been so much publicity that the matter is distasteful to them."

Mr. Brooks said that HE, Mr. Simpson, his clerk, and Mr. Clowes, were three of the seven. He would not mention the names of the others.

In answer to a question by Senator Rison, Mr. Brooks said the coal cost him \$1.25 a ton laid down in Richmond.

Witness said he met Clowes on the street and told him he could let him have some coal at a greatly reduced price. Brooks told him he did not know what the coal would cost except 50 cents a ton.

Mr. Brooks said the reason he did not know what the price would be was because the coal was sold to people at different prices and he did not know what the last of the coal would cost. Clowes asked him several times about the price but witness said "When I send you a bill, you will know."

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